## ACROSS SOUTH AMERICA.

AGRICULTURAL COLONIES.

ARGENTINE METHODS OF STIMULATING IMMI-GRATION-VARYING FORTUNES OF THE COLONISTS-NO INDUCEMENTS OFFER-

ED AMERICAN FARMERS-THE

Rosario, A. R., January 24. 1858-59 two additional colonies were founded at San Gerenime and San Carles. During the enormously to the wealth and material resources machinery were estimated to be worth \$12,000, increased, and all these valuations and estimates been doubled. The same system was intro duced in the adjoining Provinces of Cordova, Entre Misiones and the Pampas.

practical results of systematic measures the promotion of immigration and the estabonly 41,300 inhabitants in a district as large as By the census of 1887 there were 220,332 inhabitants, nearly one-half of of 1889 there were 220,000. Santa Fe, and the blind compelled a halt. In of stimulating immigration has ever been devised The Argentine, which in 1857 had a population of 1,160,000, now has at least 3,500,000 people, representing European nations of every race and

Such colonies as I have passed through on the way to Santa Fe do not differ essentially in their general aspects from ordinary farming communities in the United States. A colony is a collection of small farms operated by or French agriculturists, who have obtained the ownership of the land under conditions more or less favorable. Both the houses and the holdings are small and unpretentions. There are few out ward signs of prosperity to be seen in these communities, but the immigrants seem contented with their lot, and are represented as being much more prosperous than they were in their own countries. When the first colony was founded the Swiss settlers received each about eighty acres of land, and in the course of a generation most of the families have laid by considerable money. Many of them have purchased large holdings in other colonies, and are now in presperous circumstances. In some instances landowners have founded colonies by cutting up their estates into a chess-board of squares and giving every other one away to the pioneer settlers. In the course of a few years, when the colony has been established, the prices of land have risen and the squares which were reserved have been sold at a good advance, either to new-comers or to the original settlers. At a few of the older colonies the first settlers received twenty acres. two oxen and two cows, but when they found their holdings too small to live upon, they were compelled to pay high prices for additional land. As time went on, the practice of giving away land was discontinued in the main, and new settlers were invited to pay \$160 or more for

a cuadra of cighty acres. Landowners undertook the business management of their colonies, selling farms to settlers on the instalment plan, assisting them in building houses and stocking their holdings, and even building factories and mills. In many instances these proprietors have been financially embarrassed and compelled to sell their interests to speculators, who were indifferent to the fortunes of the colonists. Some of the most promising settlements have been ruined in this way.

Where there are hundreds of agricultural colonles, as there are now in the Argentine, striking contrasts are offered in their management and in the fortunes of the settlers. At San Carlos, where 75,000 acres are under cultivation, and where churches, schools, hotels, factories and steam mills have been built, nearly every settler the second property of has done well, and some of the more thrifty and industrious farmers have accumulated small fort-

vating; there is an abundant rainfall for agriculture; the land is rich and does not require fertilization; and the political and social conditions are favorable for the rapid settlement of the country. Large crops of grain are easily raised and sold at good prices, the railways offering excellent facilities for transportation to the coast. The Argentine is a field for immigration the advantages of which are not to be lightly underrated. The great mass of the Europeans who have been drawn into agricultural holdings here, either in the colonies or in separate farms, are more prosperous than they could ever have been in Italy, Spain or South Germany. This may be frankly conceded. But when an American, after looking at the farm-houses and colonies, is asked to admit that these immigrants are better off than similar classes of foreigners who have settled in the United States, especially in the Western agricultural beits, be can only smile incredibile and each sold the large. ern agricultural belts, he can only smile incredu-lously and politely decline to continue the arga-

ment.

Several Americans in the Argentine have asked me to emphosize the fact that, while this country is a good field for European immigrants, it offers no real inducements to Americans who are not wholly contented with their lot at home. The Government here systematically promotes immigration, but it does not give away land to newcomers. This is an illusion which ought to be discelled, since companies of Americans have come to the Argentine under the impression that they were to have everything—land, stock, horses and farm implements—for the asking. The settler ordinarily pays something for his holding, and runs heavily into dicht for equipment, and his farm too often is too small for the requirements of a working income. There are thousands of immigrants here who are overweighted with financial obligations. They expected that everything would be done for them. They have been drawn runs heavily into debt for equipment, and his farm too often is too small for the requirements of a working income. There are thousands of immigrants here who are overweighted with financial obligations. They expected that everything would be done for them. They have been drawn into the messes of land speculations, and will probably leave debts for their children to pay off. Consul Baker, when I was in Buenos Ayres, related several instances of impoverishment and distress which had come under his notice. Americans, who had heard of splendid oupertunities for making fortunes in the Argentine had come south without being able to speak Spanish, had exhausted their savings in a few weeks, and had become dependent upon the charity of fellow-countrymen who had compassion for them in their misfortunes. As a warning to dissatisfied American farmers turning their eyes in this direction. I can eite the recent experience of 1,200 credulous English and Irish immigrants, who, after many privations, have finally settled on some wild, uncultivated southern lands. These settlers expected to have farms presented to them gratuitously. They have virifually paid \$25 an acre for inaccessible, wild lands, have impoverished themselves and have run heavily into debt for food supplies and farm implements. The Arsentine is not a field for American farmers.

While one cannot full to admire the magnificent enterprise of the Argentine Nation in developing the resources of an unoccupied domain, by the establishment of colonies and the systematic encouragement of immigration, it is necessary to qualify praise with condemnation of the speculative spirit in which these processes are now conducted. The Government does not adopt the American system of dividing the public land into tracts and selling the smallest subdivision of a section at a fixed price per acre. It sells land at auction by the square league, or by blocks of several hundreds of leagues. Its transactions are with capitalists and speculators. They obtain enormous concessions of la

settle in the country without hopeways carbon barrassing themselves.

For those who came from Europe ten or fifteen years ago the situation seems to have compensations. The same causes which have inflated prices and scimulated speculation have operated to double, or even to quadruple, the value of their small holdings. Their produce, every bushel of wheat and every pound of word, never worth less than its true value in gold, is paid for at inflation rates, and they are contented with their flettinus receipts, even if the cost of living he raknowsly high. They will probably be bitterly disappeared when in the heavitable evolution of wise flaance the currency of the country is contracted, the issue of cedulas suspended, and an equilibrium between gold and general business re-established, with a general shrinkage of prices. When the conditions of sound finance are restored, as I believe they will be a better field for immigration than it is now in an era of high prices and excessive speculation. The old settlers will then learn that much of their vanited negress has been feititious. of their vaunted process has been fletifious. The new settlers will nay less for their land than they do now, and make a fresh start in the new world without running heavily into debt.

I. N. F.

## NEW-JERSET AND THE JERSET CITT RING

AN HONEST ELECTION IN DOUBT-THE BALLOT REFORM BILL-A PROPOSED BUILDING

Trenton, N. J., April 6.-The election in Jersey City on Tuesday will ro a long way toward deciding the fate of a municipality which is nigh outo run through had government. There are many reasons why Jerse ity should rank near Prooklyn in material prosperity and in population. Yet Jersey City's growth has been no comparison to that of Brooklyn; it does not begin to equal Newark in manufactures or in attractions to persons seeking homes, and Camden makes almost as great use of railroad facilities, while Trenton enjoys more prosperity in building, and bankrupt cilicabeth is fairer to look upon. The curse of wretched local government is at the bottom of all the troubles of Jersey City. The citizens would insist upon electing and re-electing just such men as Mayor Orestes Cleve land, "Paody" of Neill and Sheriff " Hob" Davis. The of placing Mr. Perkins in the place of Cleveland seems incredible: nor is it probable on anything like an honest vote. There's the rub. The Tribune's revelations of Cleveland's character

and personal history have been cagerly read and universally discussed in the state. No man of observation has believed that a person who would make the appointments Cleveland has made could be fit for any place of honor and responsibility; but details such as The Tribune has given were desired and they fur ish tremendous arguments for every friend of good

government to use on Tuesday next.

The Ballot Reform bill is received coldly and no one pretends that it was what the people demanded, or what the Legislature was expected to pass. Those who, although desiring genuine reform, may still sup-port it, will do so on the ground that a little gain is better than no progress at all. The fate of the measure is involved in the haziest of mysteries. Meanwhile the Assembly has voted to adjourn sine die next Friday. The senate will certainly not consent unless given, with ample provision for pursuing it with

If anybody can explain just how much in earnest the projectors of the bridge across the Hudson River from Jersey City to New York may happen to be, it will greatly releve the minds of the curious in this state.

SERMONS WORTH KEEPING

THE POWER OF AN ENDLESS LIFE.

with azalias, lilies and palms, and the panels behind the altar covered with 2,500 potted plants, which were given away to the children of the Sunday-school

The power of an endless (or in the Greek, indissoluble)

He is contrasting law and power; law that re

to a being whose end is extinction, whose offspring is as epideberal as itself? Why must I suffer and forego for beings who, in a moment, may be nothing but a handful of offensive clay? How can I feel reverence and love for so temporary a thing? If the uplifting of men means a long course of bitter self-denial for them and for me, the chipping of desiration in themselves wrong, I cannot do it, I will not do it, I am an idiot to attempt to do it. You ask me too much. But these advocates for a perishing humanity say to me: "It is you who ask too much you have no right to happeness, you are here to do your daty, not necessarily to enjoy yourself."

"Yes, I reply, but what is duty? How am I to choose am'd a multitude of these powers and vides that ever drive me. This is no question of theory only. I cannot put my feelings assist, the deepest and truest things about me are often those I feel to be true and yet cannot prove to be true, and your argument does not convince me. I feel I have a right to happiness. I feel that great parts of me cannot be developed without happiness. I cannot believe that I was made to draw forever after me the withered half of myself. I am aware of unblossomed powers of happiness within. As well tell a thirsty man, who is crossing a river, that he has no right to drink, as tell me I must enjoy, or must foreze enjoy ment, for the sake of others. What am I to do with these craxings of mine. I may forego them, I may strike them tend, if you give me afficient cause; but, if this brief hour of hydre me officient cause; but, if this brief hour of hydre ends all, you ask too much forom me, for you do not explain me to myself.

But when I am told that this life of mine is only me link in an unending chain, part of an indissoluble being, then I say, Ah, that is like the God and Father
of Jesus Christ. He reads my soul, He knows my
longings, I will trust him and not be afraid. The
present affords me glimpses of a future past thought
glorious, I feel within me the budding, spreading,
pring like notions of what I am to be; and thus supsorted and cheered by hope, no sun overhead is so hot
but I can murch on under It, no burrier across my
path so high but I can scale it; life's sternest disappointments I can brave. I know something of the
clufficult triumph of Browning's last verse.

No, at noenday in the bustle of man's worktime
Greet the unseen with a cheer!

Bid him forward, breast and back as either should be,
"Stive and thrive!" ery "speed-light, on forever
there as here!"

But the practical, uplifting power of this indis-

Listen: There is a power of usefulness here: life of Palo Alto trotters and certainly the largest of to be thwarted, but fulfilled; nothing wasted, no buyer at the sale was J. C. Sibley, of Franklin, Penn.

West in this deep analysis of the knowledge of the indis-solubleness of life grows on me. I must know some ching of its power, power to uplift me, and make all things in life full of meaning and purpose. Power of reverence—man's life, after all, is the most reverent thing in the universe, excepting God. Power of insefulness—all useful things attend it, exist for it, prophesy it. The power of satisfaction—its longings and yearnings are its very heart and centre, life of its life, and shall, at last, be satisfied in God.

### HORSES IN TRAINING.

A GLANCE AT A FEW WELL-KNOWN THOR.

THE RACING SEASON TO BEGIN NEXT WEEK-

he New Jersey Jockey Club Handicap, at one and one

might win, if meant. Green Morris owns them. The rest of his string are Lisimony, Jersey Pat, Judge Morrow and a few two year olds. No fault can be found with their training, and it is hoped toat all will keep in the straight and narrow path of rectifude when they go to the post.

other horses that will be ready to race at Elizabeth are Madstone, Tormentor, Treatle and Express, of the Empire Stable. In Madstone young Mr. Dahlman has a finely developed coll, who, if properly placed, will win his full share of races. Tormentor, amiss part of last year, will beat more than will beat him this season. There is no better mud herse in the United states than Trestle up to a mile, Fordham and King Crab not excepted. The Hough Brothers have Come to Taw, Forest King, Burlington and Drizzie. Forest King will never get into the first class. Though fast, be can neither handle weight nor stay. Come to Taw is much overrated. Burlington is the main reliance of the stable, and undoubtedly a useful calt even in the best company.

Drizzle will probably pay his way.

The Dwyers' horses, fifty three in number, are in excellent health. The twenty five two y ar olds are a commonplace lot, which means that they will turn out tip top. The Brooklyn stable's youngsters have The writer expects to see a Tremont among them in 1800. It is not wise to mention names, but this much may be said-there is a dark bay colt in the string that may make even key del key stretch his royal

Blackburn is a big rangy fellow, with plenty of peed and "grit," and both Flatbush and Houston promise to be not far behind him in brackets. June Day, whose development last season was simply astounding, does not seem as fit as the others. The trainer thinks well of Blue Bird.

hella B., so crazy and cranky as to be an in tolerable nulsance tast season, has reformed. Her behavior is perfect, she is a model of propriety. Her speed and stamina have never been questioned, and now that she has mended her ways the public may confidently expect to get back all it lost by bilindly following her last year. Her famous old brother, Inspector B., is resting on his laurels, enjoying full rations and days of happy leisure at the breeding farm of Mr. Kittson, near Philadelphia.

There is no apparent reason why Hanever should

not race again. Though a cripple a magnificent one. if you please—he is by no means broken down. His enpable of carrying him many good miles at the old pace, which he so dearly loves to make with tossing

know that Allen has made and is making every possible effort to get the mare ready for that race. Moreover, the stable's first jockey has received certain

into the front rank of breeding establishments, having

takably clerical cut the other day, few knew that gressive and able in controversial writing, and 's the leading advocate of breeding trotters largely from of an important parish in this State. He is personally one of nature's noblemen, frank, open, warm and deed. He is a graceful and scholarly writer, able and subtle in reasoning, and he opposes "Hark Comstock" on the question of thoroughbred blood in

Count G. Valensin, of Italy and California, is a unique figure among the trotting breeders. The prices for his consignment to the New-York spring horoughly mad. He didn't mince his words, and a misapprehension-that he wasn't mad at all, and

of Philadelphia, took a notion that he would try his hand with the runners, and made some purchases. Now he thinks better of it, and has sold his runnerand bought more trotters. The "General" is very canny," and in his thriffiness and manner of being thrifty resembles William Donohue, the well-to-do

"Dan" McCarty—he of S.—nto and "White hat fame—is going largely into, titing busiless. He recently paid stroom for the stallion hay Rose, by sultan, and in is understood that his losses in racing and his profits in speculating in trotters have caused a change of oase. As a manager of race-horses, Moratty was reckless and utterly devoid of judgment-indeed, it was said his little boy, "Joe," controlled he stable. The way in which serrente was placed and raced, was certainly suggestive of very juvenile management.

Edwin D. Bither, whose fame is interwoven with that of Jay Eye See, 2.10, is now training at the Allen farm, Pittsfield, Mass. The proprietor of that new and extensive establishment is the millionaire st. Louisan, William Russell Allen. He was born in Pittsfield, and chooses that as the location of his playting. He has been liberal, indeed prodigal, in

The story that Miller & Shley, of Franklin, paid W. E. Spier, of Glens Falls, \$20,000 for May King, by Electionece, is a pure invention. These buyers have no faith in the trick of reporting false prices, and they were incensed at the report, incomuch as the

When Axiell was announced at \$1,000 service fee in the sind conservative breeders doubted whether he would find patronage. But patrons came, and when R. S. Veech, the rich Lonisylle breeder and railroad man, went up to Terre Haute he inquired how many were lacking to fill Axiell's book of forty engagements. "Seventeen," he was told. "I'll take them all, said Veech; and so he sends seventeen of the richest-bred ladian Hill matrons to the court of the stallion ling. Veech is a man of nerve.

It is purposed to build a mile track at Middletown, N. Y. The chief promoter, it is understood, is the actor, J. H. Wallick, who has a large and well-stocked farm near Middletown, where he spends his summers in case and lowery, and whiles away the days with his trotters and his Jerseys.

John Splan will probably train Guy, 2:10:3-4, this summer. He tried to train him once before, but the creatic gelding and the loquacions trained did not agree, and the experiment was a failure of glocmy and awful completeness.

"Knapsach? McCarthy likes Prockdate and the Brookdate herses. His eve dashes hopeful rays when you ask him about the Faverdate colf. But all the same, "his heart is true to Poll?—that is to say, to his first love, the trotters, lie has refused \$13,000 for his mace Geneva S. His felends which him luck at the Willies's herses, but they are having edia that he will be in the sulky again before the curtain rings down on the trotting of 1e90.

CROPS AND WEATHER IN NEW YORK STATE. Professor Fueries's Weekly Builetin.

Professor Fueries's Weekly Builetin.

Is wing to the cold wet weather which prevailed early
in the week, the growth of crops has been generally
retarded and farm work delayed. Over the eastern
and northern highlands of the State the ground has
been partially covered with enow, which has shielded
the growing crops from the effects of frest; but in
the valers alternate freezing and thawing have
heaved the ground to an extent which, it is feared,
has damaged grass and grain.
The most favorable reports received are from the
counties in the southern and southwestern part of
the state, and the eastern Mohawk Valley, where
the state, and the eastern Mohawk Valley, where
fair and warm weather during the latter pair of the
week has favored the growth of winter crops; and
else, in a few cases, has dried the ground sufficiently
for plouching and seeding.
It may be said that, in general, the reports upon
the condition of all fruits, excepting peaches, are
more favorable than those previously received. In
Rensselver County serious damage has resulted from
the formation of ice upon the trees; and in Chenango
the formation of ice upon the trees; and in Chenango
the formation of sea grown of the prospects for a good strawberry crop are favorable.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER AFTER EASTER EGGS. From The Washington Post.

Chief Justice Pailer and one of his daughters made
a democratic trip down town last evening, and laid
in a stock of Easter eggs and honbous. It was
quite a sight to see the poetle looking jurist pricing
rainbow hued eggs and fancy baskets. Poetle looking

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is it? He iss poetic, as the scotch would say. Then he and his pictry daughter took their purchases in their arms, boarded a street-car, and went home.

aw in Maryland taxes everything that can be called churches and graveyards. Corporations of every aind are on the list. Railroads are taxed eight-tenths arnings, two per cent on all earnings exceeding per cent on their gross receipts, and two per cent is levied on the gross receipts of telephone, parlor-car, much of the real estate in this city is assessed at



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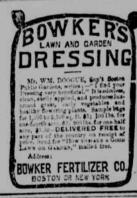
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